

## THE JOURNAL'S NATIONAL POLICY.

*We have demanded from the first the annexation of Hawaii; we demanded the war; we demanded the acquisition of territory in the West Indies and the retention of ALL the Philippines.*

*We now demand the government of our new territories as integral parts of this country, according to the American idea, without any programme of militarism or imperialism foreign to the fundamental principles of our Republic.*

*We demand the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, not only for reasons of military strategy, but in order that the most widely separated sections of our domain may have free and direct communication with each other.*

*We demand the erection of great national universities at West Point and Annapolis, where all students educated at the expense of the Government shall receive such military training as will make of them efficient officers in time of war, to the end that this nation may be placed upon a proper military footing, without the necessity of that un-Democratic institution, a large standing army.*

*We demand the building of the finest navy in the world, and the total separation of the army and navy from politics.*

**SENATOR HARRIS, OF KANSAS**—The practical good accomplished by the editor of the New York Journal and the San Francisco Examiner in keeping before the public mind the importance of the Nicaragua Canal project is appreciated by every friend of the measure.

**SENATOR GEAR, OF IOWA**—The New York Journal and the San Francisco Examiner have pursued the wise and patriotic course in advocating the passage of the Nicaragua Canal bill and also in urging the ratification of the peace treaty.

**SENATOR ALLEN, OF NEBRASKA**—The passage of the bill for the Nicaragua Canal is due as much to some of our great newspapers as to the men who fought for it in the Senate. I know of no newspaper agencies which have been so potent in this direction as the New York Journal and San Francisco Examiner in the hands of their editor.

**SENATOR KYLE, OF SOUTH DAKOTA**—The editor of the New York Journal and San Francisco Examiner deserves the greatest amount of commendation for the passage of the Nicaraguan Canal bill through the Senate. When the canal is built it will be recognized as a monument to the editor.

**SENATOR MASON, OF ILLINOIS**—It looks now as if the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal was assured, and the editor of the New York Journal and San Francisco Examiner should be congratulated on the success of the work in favor of the canal performed by his papers.

**SENATOR NELSON, OF MINNESOTA**—The great sentiment of the country is behind this canal. This sentiment has been largely inspired and crystallized by the newspapers, the New York Journal and San Francisco Examiner. Had it not been for this great newspaper influence, moulding public sentiment for the measure, and keeping the enemies of it under cover, the passage of the bill would have been postponed indefinitely and absolute failure would have been certain.

**SENATOR FRYE, OF MAINE**—I think the editor of the New York Journal and San Francisco Examiner did great work in advocating the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. I may add that the New York Journal is doing an equally commendable work in advocating the ratification of the Treaty of Paris.

**SENATOR FAIRBANKS, OF INDIANA**—The editor of the New York Journal and San Francisco Examiner deserves the highest commendation for his efforts in his papers in support of the general proposition that the Nicaragua Canal should be constructed.

**SENATOR DEBOE, OF KENTUCKY**—There is no question in my mind that the editor of the New York Journal and the San Francisco Examiner has done a great work in advocacy of the canal and has had great influence in shaping and moulding public sentiment favorably toward the enterprise.

**SENATOR MITCHELL, OF WISCONSIN**—I think every friend of the canal will recognize the New York Journal and San Francisco Examiner as the foremost promoters of the measure through the Senate.

**SENATOR HEITFELD, OF IDAHO**—I do not know of a greater influence behind the passage of the Nicaragua Canal bill than the public sentiment inspired by the press, led by the New York Journal and the San Francisco Examiner.

**SENATOR PETTUS, OF ALABAMA**—I am not in the habit of praising newspapers. But I will say this much for the New York Journal and San Francisco Examiner—they have pushed this canal project to a wonderful extent.

**REPRESENTATIVE JOE WHEELER, OF ALABAMA**—The newspaper influence directed by the editor of the New York Journal and San Francisco Examiner has been a powerful lever that has successfully lifted the Canal bill out of the United States Senate. The editor's work for the annexation of Hawaii was most important. His influence for the Nicaragua Canal is no less so.

**REPRESENTATIVE ARMOND, OF MISSOURI**—The construction of the Nicaragua Canal may well be regarded by the New York Journal and the San Francisco Examiner with satisfaction. These newspapers, under the direction of their editor, were the earliest and most powerful advocates of the legislation, now half finished, looking to the completion of this canal.

**REPRESENTATIVE BRODERICK, OF KANSAS**—The work done by the editor of the New York Journal and San Francisco Examiner through his newspapers in promoting the building of the canal is equal to or greater than that from any similar source.

### BEWARE OF EVIL COMMUNICATIONS.

The three features of the anti-expansion meeting on Sunday evening were a speech by Bourke Cockran, a letter from Grover Cleveland and a letter from W. J. Bryan.

"The policy of expansion is a policy of infamy," said Cockran.

"I am so opposed to the expansionist craze now afflicting our body politic," said Cleveland, "that any organization formed in opposition to it has my hearty sympathy and approval."

"I need not assure you," said Bryan, "that I am fully in sympathy with every effort put forth to save our nation from the dangers of imperialism."

A warm regard for the welfare and the reputation of Mr. Bryan impels us to ask him if he does not think he is getting into rather bad company.

The last time Bourke Cockran attracted particular attention in this city was when his employers brought him here in the last Presidential campaign to turn his Hessian bayonet of oratory against his party and stab its candidate, W. J. Bryan, with accusations as false as those he is leveling now against the upholders of the American flag.

The last time Grover Cleveland's opinions had any importance was when his official position gave him opportunities, of which he never failed to take advantage, to betray the people that had elected him. **CLEVELAND'S TREASON TO DEMOCRACY CREATED BYRAN AS A NATIONAL LEADER.**

Cleveland's treason to Democracy created Bryan as a national leader.

It is nothing new for Grover Cleveland to be "opposed to the expansion craze afflicting the American people." He has always been opposed to everything the American people have had at heart. It is owing to him that we are congratulating ourselves upon the passage

of a Nicaragua Canal bill by the Senate instead of sending our ships through a completed canal. But for him the Oregon would have come East by way of Nicaragua instead of by the Straits of Magellan. Fifteen years ago the Administration of President Arthur had concluded a treaty with Nicaragua, giving us the exclusive right to construct and control the canal as a Government enterprise, and it had cleared the road by notifying England that we considered the Clayton-Bulwer treaty no longer binding. Grover Cleveland withdrew the treaty with Nicaragua on the ground that he objected to our assumption of responsibilities beyond our borders, and he revived the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by recognizing its validity.

Cleveland doggedly refused to interfere in behalf of Cuban liberty, and thereby became directly responsible for the deaths of half a million people murdered by Weyler's concentration edict after the connivance of the American Government was assured. By this stolid defiance of public sentiment he handed over to William McKinley the opportunity to win a popularity that even the crimes of Algerism have not been able to destroy—a popularity so great that one of the shrewdest Democratic leaders has declared that if McKinley were a candidate for re-election to-day **HE WOULD CARRY THREE-FOURTHS OF THE STATES OF THE UNION.**

Cleveland hauled down the flag in Hawaii."

Cleveland was responsible for the present complications in Samoa. By disavowing the acts of our Consul who had checked German aggressions at the outset, he paved the way for all the complications that have occurred since.

Cleveland left office the most unpopular President in American history. Does Mr. Bryan see anything in his career to make him a desirable associate?

There are other delectable companions with whom Mr. Bryan will

around. The Philippines will become another California. That was a region in which it was said Americans could not live. Now they not only live there, but they have become the sole inhabitants of the country. The original Spanish population has disappeared.

The prophets have been confounded in California, as they will be across the Pacific.

#### THE PRE-EMINENCE OF THE EVENING JOURNAL.

The competition between the Evening Journal and the Evening Free Press is a thing of the past. The Evening Journal is read, and how eagerly its growth and development have been watched by all classes of people, but the excellence of these communications also indicates that the paper appeals to the studios, whether in the workshop, in business or in the professions.

We commend to our readers a perusal of the full report of the contest, as given in to-day's Evening Journal.

The Eagan court-martial will organize at Washington tomorrow. The trial will be conducted with open doors. There is no need of secrecy. Even if Eagan pleads "not guilty," his written words are on record to confront him. If he admits his guilt and pleads justification, the work of the court will be materially shortened.

There are but two questions to decide. Did Eagan conduct himself in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman? Was his conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline?

The verdict of the public in both cases is: **GUILTY.** The decision of the court-martial cannot be otherwise. What will be the nature of his punishment? If his fellow officers take into account Eagan's claim of great provocation, they may decide to fine or suspend him, with a recommendation of mercy to the President, who must pass upon the verdict of the court-martial.

But if they consider his offence in its true light, they will find that it is a crime against the honor of the Government. It will pass on all

have to march if he joins the anti-expansionist procession. There is Senator Hoar, for instance, and Professor Sumner, and Carl Schurz, and Godkin, and Edward Atkinson, and Andrew Carnegie.

Mr. Bryan is not old enough to remember the time when the United States were bounded on the west by the Rocky Mountains, but Senator Hoar is. And Senator Hoar wanted it to stay that way. He opposed the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war, with its sequel, the annexation of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and part of Colorado.

#### WOULD MR. BRYAN LIKE TO HAND CALIFORNIA BACK TO MEXICO?

Does he think we should be better off without Texas?

Does he want to get rid of New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Utah and Colorado?

If he does not, he will do well to find a wiser and more patriotic guide than Senator Hoar.

Another point. This treaty is going to be ratified—if not by this Senate, then by the next. The Philippines are going to be regarded hereafter as a possession as precious as California. If the present Senate, which is almost evenly balanced politically, shall secure them, the Democracy will have part of the credit. If the work shall be left to the next one, with its great Republican majority, the Republican party will have a priceless advantage before the country—and one which the Democrats will have given it as gratuitously as Grover Cleveland gave McKinley the popularity of Cuban intervention.

And take this prophecy from the Journal:

**If the Democracy shall once be thoroughly identified with opposition to American progress it will be the most hopelessly beaten party that has ever been known in the United States since the days of the Federalists.**

aspect, as a gross insult to his superior officers, a violation of every rule of decency, a vulgar tirade that shocked the entire country, and smirched the reputation of the army, they will punish him as he deserves by a dishonorable dismissal from a service whose traditions he has outraged and whose uniform he has dishonored.

Eagan was malevolent in his purpose. Deceit marked every step of his assault on General Miles. He prepared his testimony with the utmost care, and that it might not be suppressed by the Investigating Commission, made numerous copies of it, and spread his blackguardism in every paper that would print it.

As an old soldier he knew the gravity of his act, and no belated plea for mercy should protect him now from the consequences of his viciousness.

#### MICHIGAN TO THE FRONT.

A colonial commission, which will pass on all matters of detail in the government of our new possessions and territories occupied by United States troops, has been named by Secretary of War Alger. One of the members of this commission is George W. Watkins, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

We don't know Mr. Watkins. He may be a far-seeing statesman and an ideal man for the place; but we do know Alger, and incidentally Shafter and Hecker, and other jewels dug out of obscurity in Michigan by the incompetent Secretary of War. And why take any more chances with the people who have to be discovered and rewarded by Alger?

This commission is a most important arm of the Government. It will pass on all

There is no evidence to confirm Professor Sumner's assertion that the United States has been conquered by Spain, but he might have found some ground for alleging that we were being conquered by the Filipinos. According to Aguinaldo's junta in London, "large numbers of the American troops are fraternizing with the natives, and many of them are engaged to Filipino girls."

#### A Creditable Piece of Work.

(Milwaukee Journal.)

The Journal acknowledges the receipt of a large pamphlet containing the official report of the proceedings of the Peace Commission at Paris, issued by the New York Journal and Advertiser. The document is in both languages, and it is derived from Spanish publication. It is undoubtedly authentic. The title page says it is issued "for the information of United States Senators and Representatives, Governors of States and members of State legislatures, with the compliments of the New York Journal." This dedication is aimed at the fact that this matter was obtained and published in advance of the official publication in this country. The pamphlet is a creditable piece of work, containing the matter without note or comment.

#### Americans in the Philippines.

A contemporary says that it has been interviewing the returning members of the Astor Battery, and that it finds only six out of seventy-three anxious to return to the Philippines.

Assuming the soldiers to be correctly reported—a very liberal assumption—this, showing more than sustains everything the friends of expansion have said about the desirability of retaining the archipelago.

The Astor Battery is composed of young men with homes and interests in New York. Its members enlisted to fight, and not to seek their fortunes abroad. If one-twelfth of their number found the Philippines so promising from a business point of view that they wished to stay there, it is fair to presume that at least as great a proportion similarly minded would be found among our population in general. **That would mean the settlement of over six million Americans in the Philippines.**

Of course it is not to be expected that anything like such a number will actually emigrate. If one million, or half a million Americans should go to the Philippines, they would transform the business condition of the islands, and create new markets for all branches of American industry.

"From what I saw," said one of the returning soldiers, as quoted in our anti-expansion contemporary, "I believe there is a fortune there for any bright young man. Young engineers, mechanics and tradesmen can make a good living in Manila."

"Yes, I want to go back," said another. "I believe there is money to be made there by Americans who get on the ground early."

"I would go back in a minute if I got a chance," remarked another.

I am going to try to arrange my affairs so that I can. There is lots of money to be made there by Americans who are first on the ground.

"There are lots of chances there for a pushing young man," observed a fourth.

"The natives take kindly to Americans," said a fifth, "and there are plenty of chances for an energetic man. The climate is not so bad if a person knows enough to take care of himself."

"I like the country," declared the sixth, "and as soon as I get my discharge from the army I am going back. Yes, sir, there is a good chance in that country for any one willing to work. As for the climate, well, it's all right if you take care of yourself. There's nothing the matter with Manila, so far as I can see."

If there are a few men in every town with these ideas there will soon be such a rush of Americans to Manila that the Filipinos will have to speak English to find their way